"A FOUR-YEAR-OLD CORPSE."

The Knights of Labor Exceedingly Excited and Quarrelsome.

CHARGES AGAINST POWDERLY.

He Says He Would Not Take the Governorship of Pennsylvania-More Assistants for the Executive Board.

The Knights of Labor. CLEVELAND, June 2.-The Knights of Labor are in a high degree of excitement tonight. To-day three assistants to the executive board were elected. To-morrow the remaining three will be put through. The three men elected to-day were Jerome Quinn, bookbinder, of New York; William H. Mullen, printer, from Richmond, Va., and Hugh Kavanaugh, shoemaker, of Cincinnati. The "nome clubs," so called, of New York, are

credited with the election of Quinn. The delegates to-night made serious charges against some of the officials of the order and declared that General Master Workman Powderly was scheming for political honors. They said that Powderly wanted to be governor of Pennsylvania, and that he was conducting the order on Roman Catho-

Powderly to-night said: "We will leave this city after closing one of the most suc-cessful meetings ever held, and all the money that the enemies of the Knights of Labor can spend in an effort to break us up will be

spent in vain.

The events with which the home club is charged with dealing transpired years ago. If they conspire against me, then it seems to that was the time to expose its workings order that I might guard myself against in order that I might guard myself against them. To bring it up now seems like holding a post mortem examination on a four year's corpse, as in the corpse of such an exposure they will find only dust. I have no political aspirations; wouldn't accept the nomination for governor of my state if it were tendered me unanimously. If I were a candidate, however, I would stay upon my merits as a citizen, and not upon my connection with the labor movement or my religion. The working men of this day and generation are too intelligent to be deceived or prejudiced by any such silly trash.

Still More Indictments. CHICAGO, June 2.—The grand jury to-day returned thirty additional indictments against anarchists. It is stated that five addi tional persons have been indicted for participation in the Haymarket massacre, and that additional charges have been presented

against those already under arrest. KNIGHTS INDICTED. MILWAUKEE, June 2 .- The grand jury, investigating the recent labor riots, last evening returned sealed findings in a number of cases. The names of those indicted have not yet been given to the public. Seven arrests were made by the police this morning. Other arrests are expected this afternoon, and it is reported that the entire executive board of the Knights of Labor have been indicted. Three members of the board are among today's arrests. The grand jury has not yet concluded its work. Later—Another arrest in connection with the recent riots was made this afternoon at the instance of the grand jury.

GATHERED IN IOWA.

News From Our Neighbor State-The New Air Line.

DES MOINES, la., June 2 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Negotiations were closed in Chicago to-day for the construction of the new railroad from Chicago to Kansas City, by way of St. Paul and Des Moines. The company organized for that purpose has purchased the Diagonal railroad, running from here northeast to Cedar Falls, 100 miles, and It will at once build from the latter place to a point in Fayette county intersecting the Minnesota & Northwestern, which will be com-pleted by October 1 from Duquque to St. Paul. The new company will proceed at once to build from Des Moines to Kansas Citp on an airline, shortening the distance between St. Paul and Kansas City nearly

one hundred miles.

The principal backers of the new road are
R. L. Wilson, of New York city, and Mr.
Stickney, of Minnesota. Surveys have been
made, and the construction will begin at

Lawyers vs Druggists.

SIOUX CITY, June 2 .- Special Telegram to the BEE |-Some weeks ago certain attorneys of Le Mars, Ia., after making a care ful examination of the records, gave notice to the druggists of this city and county that they would bring suit against them severally as violators of the state laws which provides that on the last Saturday of each month re-turns shall be made to the county officials of liquors sold during the month. Such a commotion was raised at the time that it was thought nothing more would be done, but yesterday petitions in twenty-one cases were filed, and to-day the matter has cases were filed, and to-day the matter has been generally discussed and no little excite-ment raised. The druggists and prominent attorneys generally regard the matter as a scheme, and the druggists have organized to protect themselves and prepare for fight. John Hornick, the leading wholesale druggist, said to the BEE correspondent to-day that it is almost impossible to comply with the letter of the law, and he believes that the druggists will win in the end. He regards

the lawyers as impecuations lawyers trying to get rich by the industry of others. The Iowa Senate. DES MOINES, June 2.—The senate spent the greater part of the day in the discussion of the question of drawing back pay for

thirty days during the senate recess. Mr. Hutchinson's resolution, declaring the judgment of the senate as opposed to taking the money, was the special order of debate. Several senators were in favor of referring the matter to the attorney general. Finally, a substitute offered by Mr. Watson, was adopted. This holds that the senate has no right to put legal interpretation upon the statute in question, and recommends that the question of the taking or rejection of the pay be left to each man's individual conviction. This resolution was adopted, yeas, 28; nays,

The senate then examined Special Bank Examiner Watts, who examined the Way-Examiner Watts, who examined the Waverly bank prior to Brown's examination of it,
the testified that he found the bank affairs in
a very bad condition, with a deficit in the
funds of some seventy thousand dollars.
This is the bank which Brown and his deputy visited soon after and declared solvent,
and received from it a fee of \$100 for exnenses.

Iowa Eclectics.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The annual state convention of the Eclectic medical society onvened in this city to-day. Dr. E. H. Harris, of Grinnell, presided. During the forencon session, which was devoted to the preliminary arrangements, Mayor Phillips delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city, which was responded to by Dr. Hutchinson, of Tama City, who delivered the annual address. The rest of the day was devoted to routine work and discussions of special interest to the convention.

Iowa Grand Lodge.

DES MOINES, June 2.- | Special Telegram Masons is now in session in this city.

About five hundred men are in attendance. The sessions of the lodge are closed to the public, being devoted to the private business of the order. The election of officers to-day resulted as follows: William P. Allen, Dubuque, most worshipful grand master; J. E. Howe, Greenfield, senior grand warden; Sidney Smith, Sae City, junior grand warden; Sidney Smith, Sae City, junior grand warden; J. Corre S. Murphy, Jessup, grand treasurer; T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, grand secretary. to the Bre. |-The grand lodge of Iowa

A Boy Drowned. DES MOINES, la., June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The thirteen-year-old son of Colonel J. O. Crosby, of Garnaville, Fay

Weather for Nebraska. For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, THE GREASIAN OLEO.

The Boomers of Margarine Score a

WASHINGTON, June 2.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Some of the friends of the oleomargarine bill thought they would get a vote yesterday. Eleven sections only have been covered in the six days that the measure has monopolized the house, while there are ten more to be considered. All vital points have, however, been passed upon. The temper of the house that there should be an end to the business was soon shown on several of the votes yesterday. The willingness of the agricultural committee to yield some points has also had its effect. The The chief one is putting in unmistakable language the intent of the law that the imitation product shall be taxed only when it is sent out to look like butter. Another concession is in reducing the tax from 10 cents to 8 cents per pound. According to the amendment offered by Congressman Dun-ham and adopted, it is possible that the mod-erates will be able to go further than this and fix the amount at 5 cents.

erates will be able to go further than this and fix the amount at 5 cents.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

People who are anxious to see the land laws reformed need not delude themselves that anything great is going to be accomplished. The bill that the senate took up and passed so comphatically yesterday was a bill to prevent aliens hereafter from acquiring title to land in the territories. As aliens cannot get into congress or even vote for people who can, the bill had no opponents. The efforts of republican senators to orotect the rights of the public, in the public domain, at this late period in the session. Is not a new thing. Two years ago the public lands committee and the senate itself let all the public land bills, particularly the forfeiture bills, rest placidly in pigeon holes until a late point in the session and then the senators had a caucus and voted to bring the bills forward and push them to their passage. It was so late that only one or two got through. The rest of them were crowded out by the appropriation and other bills. If the subservient friends of corporations in the senate can carry their programme through there will be the same result this year.

THE DELAY OF DEATH. How Everything Conspires to Defeat

the Tariff Bill. Washington, June 2.—[Special Telegram to the Beg.]—The long delay of the house over the oleomargarine bill has caused Morrison a good deal of trouble. He sees in each day's delay a new da iger for his tariff bill. The first days of summer are nere and the tariff bill seems about as far off as it did a month ago. The butter bill, which promised to take no more than a day, took a week. Meantime the appropriation bills are waiting for action. Only one of them has yet been signed, and there is a hopeless delay over some more of them. The tangle with regard to the subsidy clause of the postoffice appropriation bill promises long and serious delay. There is no telling how long this delay will be. The senate is stubborn, and the house will certainly never yield. The senate, too. is preparing a surprise for the house in the river and harbor bill. It is probable that the house will scarcely know the bill when it gets back from the senate. All these things mean back from the senate. All these things mean delay, and Morrison sees in them trouble for his tariff bill. Yet he keeps up his courage, and says he is going to get it up before the session ends, "I am confident we shall consider it," he said; "there are a feouple more appropriation bills yet to get out of the way, and then we shall get about it."

"Do you think you will be able to pass it?"

"That depends a good deal on the amount of discussion it will have. I think its show for passage is pretty good."

Amending the Constitution. WASHINGTON, June 2,-Senator Cullom introduced in the senate a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution:

Article XVI, Section 1: The only institu-tion or general contract of marriage within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, shall be that of the union in marriage of one man with one woman, and bigamy or polygamy is forever prohibited, any law, custom, form or ceremony, civil or religious, to the contrary notwithstanding. Sec. 2. No state shall pass any law or allow nstitution of marriage as hereinbefore established; but, otherwise, the regulation within each state, of marriage and divorce, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction over these subjects, shall belong to the several states, as heretofore.

Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-

Suspending Land Entries. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The following circular was issued from the general land office

Department Interior—General Land Office; To Registers and Receivers United States Land Office—Gentlemen:—The repeal of "pre-emption," "timber-culture," and "des-ert land" laws being new subjects of consideration by congress, all applications to enter lands under said laws are hereby suspended from on and after this date until the 1st day of August, 1886, and you are hereby ditime.

[Approved] L. Q. C. LAMAR, Sec'y.

lowa Postal Matters. Washington, June 2 .- | Special Telegram

o the BEE.]-A postoffice has been established at Glen, Dubuque county, Iowa, and Frank E. Munn has been appointed post-

Commissions have been issued for the fol-lowing lowa postmasters: William H. Suth-erland at Ortonville; Samuel H. Baker at In-dianapolis; Alvin S. Rice at Carl.

The special star mail service in Iowa has been ordered discontinued as follows: He-bron to Macksburg, Boone to Mackey, Fort Dodge to Newark.

The Branch Line Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .-- | Special Telegram o the BEE.]-The house committee on Paitic railroads agreed to-day to report favorably Dorsey's bill allowing the Union Pacific to build branch lines. The report will not be made till the house acts on the bill to extend for seventy years the time for paying the in-debtedness of the Pacific railroads to the gov-ernment, which will likely be on Saturday

Dorsey's Union Pacific Bill. WASHINGTON, June 2.-The house comuittee on Pacific railroads have agreed to report favorably Representative Dorsey's pill authorizing the Union Pacific railroad company to construct branch lines. The report will not be presented to the house until some action by that body upon the extension bill, now the special order for consideration next Saturday, be taken.

Reclaiming the Mormons. Washington, June 2 .- Senator Blair subnitted a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to aid in the estabishment of a school in the territory of Utah, o be under the direction of the Industrial Aristian Home association of Utah, and to provide employment, homes and self-support for the dependent classes in that territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein.

Secret Sessions. WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Morrill submitted a proposed amendment to Mr. Platt's open executive session resolution, which makes this resolution apply to recip-rocity treaties, instead of to nominations.

BLAINE AND HOME RULE. Stirring Address to Irish Sympa-

thizers in Portland. PORTLAND, Me., June 1 .- A home rule aceting in the city hall to-night attracted an mmense throng, and many ladies occupied seats in the galleries. The meeting was alled to order by Mayor Chapman, who introduced Governor Robie as chairman of the meeting. The governor spoke briefly, concluding by introducing Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Mariboro, Mass. At the close of the latter's remarks, Hon. James E. Blaine appeared upon the platform. Mr. Blaine was greeted with tremendous applause. Governor Robie introduced the distinguished gentleman, who spoke in substance as follows:

gentleman, who specification of the Directly after the publication of the

for this meeting I received a letter from a venerable citizen in an adjacent county asking me to explain, if I could, just what the Irish question is. I appreciate the question, or rather, I appreciate his request for an explanation of a question that calls forth so much sympathy and excitement on the part of the world at large and evokes so much opposition among those who are directly interested. There may be danger of not giving attention enough to simple elementary facts of the case. What is home rule? Why, it is what every state and territory of the United States enjoys, [applause] and it is what Ireland does not enjoy. In a parliament of 65s members Great Britain has 553 and Ireland has 105, and except with the consent of 558 members Great Driam has 553 and treland has 105, and except with the consent of that parliament Ireland cannot organize a gas company [laughter], or horse raffroad company, or ferry over a stream [laughter], or do the slightest thing that implies legislaor do the slightest thing that implies legisla-tive power. Now, suppose we bring that home and the state of Maine should be linked with the state of New York, relatively as large with the state of Maine as England with Ireland, and your beautiful city here could not take a step for its own improve-ment, nor citizens of the state of Maine or-ganize an association of any kind or charter ment, nor citizens of the state of Maine organize an association of any kind or charter a company of any kind unless the overwhelming galaxy of the New York legislature gave her consent, how long do you think the people of Maine would stand it? [Applause, I That is the simple question between England and Ireland, except there is a great fact in addition which would not apply to New York and Maine; that there are centuries of wrong which have built up monuments of natred on the part of those who are subjects of oppression, and which have aggravated the question between Ireland and Great Britain far beyond the limits that would be found between New York and Maine. I suppose if the question were left to the United States to decide, we would say: "Adopt a federal system. Have your legislature for Ireland, your legislature for England, your legislature for England, your legislature for Scotland and your imperial parliament for the British empire. Let questions that are Irish be settled by Englishmen, questions that are Welsh rial parliament for the British empire. Let questions that are Irish be settled by Irishmen, questions that are English be settled by Benglishmen, questions that are Welsh be settled by Welshmen and questions that are Scotch be settled by Scotchmen (applause) and let questions that effect the whole empire of Great Britain be settled by a parliament in which the four great constitutional elements shall be impartially represented." [Applause.] I say that would be the shorthand method of settling the question, for we have lived that way for nearly one hundred years in the United States of America. [Applause.] I do not forget, however, that it would be political empyrecism to attempt by any prescription to give the exact measure that sould settle this long dispute between England and Ireland. I am admonished by what I have noticed in the British parliament in the discussion concerning America to be too forward in the knowledge of details in prescribing exact measures, because I suppose they would retort that we know as little about their troubles as they know about ours. Therefore I do not stand here simply to say their troubles as they know about ours. Therefore I do not stand here simply to say that Gladstone's is the perfees measure, I do not stand here to say that I could even give you the exact details of this measure. I do not say that I took time to examine it. I am in favor of any bill that shall take the am in favor of any bill that shall take the first step toward righting the wrong and of handing over the government to Ireland. Lord Salisbury says if the Irish do not wish to be governed by England they should leave, but the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England, [laughter], and very likely, for aught I know, for I bave not examined his lordship's lineage in Burke's peerage—very likely his ancestry were Danish pirates or peasants in Normandy who came over with William, the conqueror, centuries after the Irish people were known in Ireland. [Applause.]

Farther on Blaine said: "If the home rule bill shall pass and the Dublin parliament be granted, there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which assumed power with greater responsi-bility to public opinion than the men who will compose that parliament, because if they are allowed to form it it will be by reason of the public opinion of the world [applause], and I know that the Catholics of Ireland and Presbyterians of Ireland can live and do just is the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live [applanse] as citizens of one country, each giv-ing to the other the right of conscence, each declaring not to interfere in any manner with the perfect liberty of the other. [Ap-

THE DEAD CHAEFTAIN. many Brave.

NEW YORK, June 2.-Arrangements for John Kelly's funeral were completed this afternoon. Requiem mass will be celebrated at the cathedral at 10 a. m. Saturday. Archbishop Corrigan will be the celebrant, assisted by Monsignor Farley. Monsignor Preston will deliver the sermon. Throughout the day prominent citizens called at or sent in cards to the house. Telegrams of condolence came from all over the country. The board of aldermen to-day adopted reso lutions paying tribute to the memory of Kelly, ordering that all public offices be closed on the day of the funeral, and that all municipal flags be displayed at half-mast, and requesting that like marks of respect be shown as to flags on the other buildings and shipping in the harbor. The board then ad-

ourned, as a mark of respect. Northwestern Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 2.—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated press was held here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Yost; vice presi-dent, D. N. Richardson; secretary, H. W. Clendenin; treasurer, A. Stone. Executive committee—J. S. Clarkson, Geo.

D. Perkins, Spencer Smith.

Directors:—C. E. Yost, J. S. Clarkson, H.
W. Clendenin, D. N. Richardson, A. Stone,
George D. Perkins and Spencer Smith. CALLS HIMSELF RETICENT.

Randolph Churchill Demands an Immediate Division.

LONDON, June 2 .- In his speech to-night, Lord Randolph Churchill said everything possible had been said against home rule. Therefore the opposition did not intend to prolong the discussion. There was nothing to prevent an immediate decision. The supporters of the bill were like drowning persons, catching at straws. They would sieze the least attempt at argument to protong the debate. They would doubtless, also attribute his reticence to a malignant and sinister object. He always believed in impracticability in any movement and the insolubility of the home rule problem. He knew nothing more calculated to strengthen faith in British democracy than the remarkable display of independence on the remarkable display of independence on the part of the liberals in refusing to follow the premier whose powers had not been equalled since the days of Chat-ham. The pdemon dissolution, which Gladstone summoned, would probably de-stroy the premier and his government policy altogether. Conservatives must exert the altogether. Conservatives must exert the utmost care in order that dissenting liberals may not suffer by their action at the next election. On the other hand, the followers of Gladstone would be allowed no quarter. They would have to fight for their political fives as they never fought before.

French Affairs. Paris, June 2.-Premier De Freycinet yes erday, in announcing the decision of the government to expel the princes, said there was no fear of danger, but that the attitude of the princes had disturbed public opinion, and their presence afforded a rallying point the enemies of the republic. The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 200 to 250, agreed to consider the repeal of the law of 1802 regulating the relations of the church and state.

Presbyterian Progress. HAMILTON, O., June 2 .- The United Pres-HAMILTON, O., June 2.—The United Fres-byterian General assembly, after a long debate, adopted the majority report upon the ques-tion of the use of instrumental music in church worship, by a large majority. The report was in favor of instrumental music. Speeches in opposition to the majority were made by Dr. Mehard of Westminister college, Dr. Harper of Xenia, and Rev. T. McCoughan.

Poor State for Public Thieves. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2. - Judge Hooper, of Clarendon. Monroe county, Ark., was to-day turned over to the keepers of the penitentiary here by the sheriff of Phillip inty in furtherance of the sentences meted out to him for having uttered some eight thousand dollars of spurious county script during his term as judge of Monroe county. Last fall the judge took a change of venue from Monroe to Phillip county where their jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to two years in the county jail.

May Weather, Etc.

Pat Hawes and His Tin Pail. Tuesday's BEE contained an account of the robbery of Mr. John G. Nordgren, of Chapman, Neb., while he was enroute to Omaha. His loss consisted of \$1,300 in notes and about \$8,000 worth of railroad contracts and a gold watch and locket. He recovered his notes and papers yesterday afternoon in a peculiar manner. On Tuesday he placed the matter in the hands of Detective Neligh, stating that he did not want to pay any big money for his papers as he had been asked to do by parties in response to his advertisement in the BEE for the return of his papers. Detective Neligh told Nordgren to meet this party and make an appointment for a conference at the Paxton hotel at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nordgren consented and arranged the proposed conference, the plan being for Neligh to shadow the "gobetween," who would be sent to confer with Mr. Nordgren, and thus locate the third. The plan failed, however, through Nordgren's over anxiety to secure pos-Nordgren's over anxiety to secure pos-session of his papers. Just before the hour for the meeting Mr. Neligh discov-ered that a check had been drawn by Nordgren for \$75 and presented at the First National bank. He surmised at once that Nordgren had taken another helper into the case. As he neared the Paxton he saw Pat O. Hawes leave the hotel and hold a conference with a man who was in waiting on the out-side. The two men disappeared, and in a few moments Hawes returned, carrying in his hand returned, carrying in his hand a small tin dinner pail which he placed in Nordgreen's possession and quickly retired from the scene. The tin pail contained the notes and railroad contracts which were stolen from Mr. Nordgren on his way to this city the other night.

This little transaction had not attracted the attention of the guests who were seated in the hotel rotunda and who were unmindful of the act that was going on until they were seated in the seat that was going on the seat that was going or the seat that was going o going on until they were aroused by Detective Neligh's impromptu address to Mr. Nordgren.

"It is just such men as you and Pat Hawes that make crime possible in Omaha," said the detective. "If you had kept your promise with me we would have had the thief in jul by this time, but instead of that you are out your gold watch and \$75, and the thief has been encouraged to continue his work.

P. FORD'S LATEST. How The New Social Evil Ordinance Is Regarded.

The action of the city council in passing an ordinance raising the minimum fine to be assessed upon the proprietresses and inmates of sporting houses to \$25, is at present a pretty general theme of conversation in police circles. The sentiment is that the ordinance, if signed, will never be enforced, but that it will become at once a dead letter.

And Mayor Boyd will sign it. At least so he announced to a reporter yesterday. He was not inclined to talk very freely about the matter, though from his conversation it was to be inferred that if the law were not strictly enforced, he, for one, should lay the blame of the matter upon Marshal Cummings.

"I shall do everything in my power to enforce the new law," said Judge Stenberg of the police court, to a reporter. "But I do not think it can be made to work," he added. "These women can never afford to pay \$25 a month instead of \$6, as at present. The consequence is that as each case comes up it will be contested. Then the city will have to fall back upon actual proof, which in every case will amount to nothing. Then again, suppose we could convict every one of the 175 or more fallen women of this city, what could we do with them There is no room for them in the city jail, and the county jail certainly cannot accommodate more than five or six of them, even if the county were inclined to bear the burden of expense. No, sir, I tell you the law caninclined not be enforced, and the result, to my thinking, will be that these women will escape without paying any fine at all.' The marshal and captain both express he same opinion. So does City Officer Turnbull, who collects the fines of the sporting classes.

One of the interesting features of the new ordinance, it will be noticed, is that it makes the patrons of a sporting establishment liable to the \$25 line with the inmates of the house.

A WESTERN ARMY OFFICER. How He Has Developed Into a Mem-

ber of the British Peerage. Colonel Burnham, judge advocate of the Department of the Platte, tells an interesting and quite romantic story on a military friend of his, Captain S. R. Stafford, who has just discovered that he is a baron.

Captain Stafford was for years stationed at different posts in the western country, and is known to every military man this side of the Missouri river. Latterly, he has been connected with the Fifteenth infantry, in the Department of Dakota.

Several years ago, when in Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Stafford, the father of the mil-itary man, attended a seance given by a lairvoyant whose powers of reading the future and the past were said to be won-derful. The lady selected Mr. Stafford from the audience and informed him from the audience and informed man that he was heir to an English title and large estates. The gentleman was greatly amused at the revelation, and bestowed no serious thought upon it. He had a son Charles, a He had a son Charles, a New York lawyer, who thought that there might be some truth in the declaration of the clairvoyant. He went to work and traced his geneology up to Bulkiley Stafford who died in Eng-land about the year 1597. Then he sent the pedigree to a competent London bar-rister with instructions to spare no labor or expense in sifting the matter thorogha-ly to the bottom. A few days ago a communication was received from the London lawyer in which he gave it as opinion that the American Staffords have a lawful right to the ancient barony of Stafford and to the manor and cardinal castle of Stafford and to other manors and lordships in Staffordshire. The barony was found to be created by special act of parliament in the reign of Richard the Lion-hearted and descended to Nich-olas de Stafford from whom the American Staffords are descended. The Staffords remained in possession of the barony for 500 years, until Roger Stafford was compelled to surrender it to the grown by an arbitrary and unjust act of the One of the officials of the present king. One of the officials of the present English parliament has declared that this act of the royal power was invalid and illegal, and cannot affect the claim of the living descendants of the old Raron Staf-

Extending the Stock Yards. The increased run of live stock to the

stock yards, at South Omaha, and the prospect of a still heavier run later in the summer, has compelled the Union Stock Yards company to take steps toward extending the yards. To-day they will fay out an addition on the east side of the yards sufficient for at least two thousand head of cattle. Work will be commenced at once and pushed forward rapidly so as to have it completed before the heavy run of range cattle sets in. The hog pens are taxed to their full-est capacity to accommodate the receipts and it is the purpose of the company to extend them also. The present capacity is between four and five thousand hogs, and the extension will be about the same size, or even larger, if the requirements demand it. The work on the hog pens will not begin until later in the sea Another scale house will be built so that it will not be necessary to run cattle and hogs over the same scales, which is the cause of a good deal of delay oh busy days. Other improvements and additions will follow in the near future.

The Weather of May. The monthly report of Signal Service Observer Pollock has just been issued. It

contains the following points: The highest temperature during the month was 92.90, the lowest 41.00 and the average temperature 65.1. This is the highest average since 1881.

The mean barometer during the month was 29.943, the highest being 30.243, and the lowest 29.530. During this month the prevailing direction of the wind was northerly, the highest velocity attained during the month being twenty-nine miles. The total movement of the wind was 4,269 miles. The total precipitation of rain during

the month was 4.50 miles, and on thirteen days of the month rain fell. The heaviest rainfall occurred on May 2, when the precipitation amounted to .94 of an inch. There were six thunder storms during the

District Court. A vacation was taken in the district

court vesterday afternoon after the Powell case had been given to the jury. At :300'clock this morning the following cases will be called before Judge Neville: State vs. John Kavanaugh, burglary; State vs. Anna Johnson, grand larceny; State vs. Leonard, McGarvey and Carroll

for assault and battery.

In Judge Wakeley's court yesterday, the civil case of Lorin A. Staley vs. Charles C. Housel et, al., an ejectment suit to obtain possession of certain real estate, was tried before a jury.

Powell, the alleged murderer of Leslie spent the afternoon in nis cell yesterday surrounded by a bevy of lady friends.

Wanted for Bigamy.

Sheriff Coburn received a letter from Kansas City yesterday, stating that Fielder, who is in jail charged with hav-ing murdered Ruhle, is wanted in Kansas City to answer to the charge of bigamy

Wants a Divorce. For the the third time Mrs. Habbiter Verbeist has filed a petition in the district court asking for a divorce from her husband, Cornelius Verbeist, alleging adultery and cruelty as reasons therefor. She also asks for a writ of injunction restraining her husband from attempting to dispose of the crop which she has planted on their farm, assisted by her children. Judge Wakely has issued a temporary writ of injunction as prayed for and set June 13 for a further hearing of the case.

A Correction. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., June 1 .- To the Editor of the BEE: Please set me right in your article from North Platte of May 30, in your issue of the 31st. Seaman's name should be used instead of mine as to shortage. Typographical errors have made a mix of it. Respectfully,

OLIVER SHANNON,

BOTTLED CYCLONES.

What Appeared to Be a Perfect Test of the Famous Keely Motor.

Philadelphia News: A successful test of the Keely motor was made yesterday afternoon by John W. Keely, the in-ventor, in the presence of a score of scientists, capitalists and others who were entirely unconnected with Keely company. About 4 o'clock the inventor announced that he was ready to begin work. The machine with which is generated the power of enormous energy which he controls, lay dissected on a pedestal and the bed of a lathe on a pedestar and the bed of a lathe on which had been erected a "No. 3" lever. Mr. Keely announced that he had taken apart the "liberator," as he denominated his machine, in order that those present might see him build it up unconnected with any other machine. chinery except that for which it would be the motive power. He fulfilled his prom-ise. When he had finished it was a machine circular in form, standing about two feet high, weighing about seventy-five pounds, of which the most striking part seemed to be a circular metallic, resonant disk hanging suspended over a bed, around whose edge and connected therewith were large sized tuning forks. Surmounting it all was a sphere, which was announced to hold a gill, whose outlet was controlled by a screw valve. Mr. Keely dipped into his secret so far as to say that the power which he would invoke was an inter-atomic, etheric force which permeated the atmosphere and all bodies in existence in the atmosphere. This he proposed to liberate and store up in "resonating tubes' by means of the vibrations caused by striking the disk with a hammer tipped with rubber and drawing a bow across the tuning forks. The intricacies of the mechanism and the "how" of the iberation Mr. Keely kept to himself with the promise to make them known when he shall have taken out his patent. The sphere on top of the liberator was con-nected with a steel resonating tube by means of a drawn copper tube with an aperture of one-eighth of an inch. The esonating tube was about eighteen

inches long, twelve in circumference with a three-inch bore and a capacity of two pints. The violin bow was drawn across the tuning forks, the disk was hammered and the valve at the end of the resonating tube was opened. A puff of white vapor, ac-companied by a hissing sound, announced that the inventor had "made connec-tion." The resonating tube was then connected with another one-eighth inch copper tube with a cylinder containing oil, which was connected with another cylinder in which moved a piston with one-half square inch of surface. The oil was intended to prevent the crystalli zation of the steel in the piston, which would follow the sudden impact of the "force" upon it. The pressure was transmitted through the oil. The piston was connected with an a point so near the fulcrum as to represent a leverage of 15 to 1. It was announced that it required a pressure of 1,600 pounds to the square inch to raise the naked lever. Connection was made, the lever flew up. Weights of 112, 56 and 28 pounds were placed at the end. These were raised with equal ease. A brief mathematical calculation will show that this represented a pressure of 7,480 pounds to the square inch. These weights were resquare inch. These weights were re-moved, and in their stead a solid iron ball weighing 550 pounds was raised by pulleys into piace on the lever. The holt and iron loop by which it was held in place represented five pounds additional. In thirty seconds, including all manipulations of the liberator, the power to raise this was generated. The expert mathematician will show that this meant a pressure of 18,250 pounds to the square

Dr. Hall, who had been the most per sistent of those present in his questioning, here interrupted the exhibition and asked Mr. Keely:

"Is it necessary for you to draw the bow across those tuning forks to generate the power which raises that lever?' Yes, sir," replied Mr Keely.

"You can't manipulate your machine so as to produce those results by doing as you have done without fiddling on the forks?" persisted Dr. Hall. "No, sir."

"There is a wonderful power there," said Dr. Hall, "but I can't get it out of my imagination that this tuning fork business is all humbug, put on for show, and that there is some other power stored in that 'resonating' tube which loes the work.

"If I am to be insulted in this manner," said Mr. Keely, "I will refuse to go on with the entertainment." Mr. Charles Collier poured oil on the troubled waters, and Mr. Keely offered to take the tube and allow the doctor to blow through it and extinguish a match

held at the other end. "I challenge you or any one in the world," continued Mr. Keely, "to put up inside of twenty years, forty years or a hundred years a machine showing a pressure from any gas of 5,000 pounds. If any one does it I will pay his expenses."

The doctor expressed his satisfaction at

the statement that everything would be told him except the secret that alone makes the machinery valuable, and Mr. Keely proceeded to attach the resonating tube to a small cannon with a bore of one and three sixteenth inches. Three leaden balls were then driven through a door and flattened on an iron plate. Connec-tion was then established between the resonating tubes, the original one having been re-enforced by three others to increase the power and the experimental engine. The connection was a success and the machinery worked as smoothly as the most sanguine anticipated. Belts were put on and an endless belt was put n motion long enough to demonstrate

the engine's practical utility. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Keely, "I have here in these resonating tubes bottled cyclones. Were it possible to disintegrate the metal of the tubes instantly you would see the air in motion precisely similar to the motion of a cyclone.'

For Political Reasons.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The senate has renoved the injunction of secrecy from the reports in the cases of Franklin A. Thompson, to be postmaster at McCook, Neb., vice A. P. Shark suspended; Adam Ferguson, to be postmaster at North Platte, Neb., vice J. E. Evans; J. M. Gilliland, to be postmaster at Nashua, Iowa, vice J. F. Grauss; W. N. Hensley, to be postmaster at Columbus, Neb., vice H. J. Hudson, and C. E. Forbes, postmaster at St. Paul, Neb., vice A. A. Kendall.

In each case, the committee on postoffices and post roads report that suspension seems to be made for political reasons only, and the committee has not found anything in any case reflecting on the personal or official character or conduct of the suspended officers. The nominees seem to be persons competent to discharge the duties of the several offices. The committee report the nominations favorably. tions favorably The president has vetoed three more pen-

Uniting Labor Bodies.

PITTSBURG, June 2-The amalgamated as sociation of Steel and Iron workers met this morning and read a letter from the grand master the Knights of Labor, asking that the members of the amalgamated association ioin that organization in a body. President Martin, in response, stated the matter had been placed in the hands of a committee for consideration and invited Powderly to visit the city and address the association.

The following transfers were filed June 1, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real

Estate Agency: A H Swan and others (trustees) to Ellen Barrett, lot 8, blk 88, South Omaha, wd-JB Piper and wife to Olof Olson, n 35 feet of lot 15, blk 2 Hanscom Place, Omalia, w d-

Henry A Kosters and wife to Charles J Johnson, lots 16 and 18, bik 2 Kosters add, Omaha, w d—\$700. Smith Saunders and wife to Sarah Garridy, lots 1 and 2, blk 2 Lakes add, Omaha w d-\$5,000. Samuel E Rogers and wife to John Lundell and wife, e ½ of lot 11, blk 1 Improvement association add, Omaha, w d—\$1,400, Wm L Peabody to L F Sykes, n e ¼ of sec 30, 16, 11 Douglas Co., q c—\$335,14.

Mrs. Rachel Eliza Adams and others to Mrs. Hannah K Kilborn, lot 2, blk 32 city of Florence, Douglas Co. wd—\$100

Mrs. Hannah K. Kiloorn, lot. 2, blk. 32 city of Florence, Douglas Co., w.d.—\$100. Samuel D Mercer and wife to Mary M. Matthewson, lot. 47, 57, blk. 117. Walnut Hill Douglas Co., w.d.—\$1,250. Anna M.G. McCormick and husband to Milon L. Lindsay, lot. 3, 4, 7 and 8, blk. 1 Clar-endon add, Onalia, w.d.—\$2,400. endon add, Onaha, w d—\$2,400.

Horace Jones and wife to Milon L Lindsay, blk L Shinns' 2d add, Omaha, w d—\$1,500.

Josephine C Stewart and husband to William P Albright, lots 47 and 48 Auburn Hill

add, Omaha, w d—\$550. S Waters Fox to Charles F Potter, lot 3, blk Plainview add, Omaha, q c \$187,68.
 Waters Fox and wife to Chas F Potter, lot 4, blk 1 Potter's add, West Omaha, w d— Anna Rudio and husband to Emory A.
Cobb and others, lot 1, 2, 22, 23, 24, blk 2
Potter's add, Omaha, w d \$5,500.
William G Albright and wife to John C

mpson, lot 47 Auburn Hill add, Omaha,

Mark A Kurtz and wife to William S Curw 33 feet of lot 6 blk 13 Omaha, w d-Lewis A Groff and wife and others to Laura J Kline, part of lot 7 blk 3 subdivision of John I Redicks' add, Omaha, w 4—83,300. John H Hungate (trustee) to The Public, Bedford Place of blks 14, 15, 16 and 17 Bedford Place in n e ¼, sec 9, 15, 13, Douglas Co.

dedication. Margaret Q Hendrix and husband to Henry A Darrow's % of lots 10 and 11, Courtlandt Place, Omaha, w d—\$1,633.33. Union Pacific R R company to Emily A Harrier, n w 4 of sec 31, 18, 10 Douglas Co., w d—\$307.90. Richard Fickenscher and wife to Elbert T Duke, 5 acres of n w 14 sec 9, 15, 13 Douglas Co., w d -85,300.

The Powell Murder Case. The case against Powell, charged with the murder of Leslie, was given to the jury at noon yesterday. Up to the hour of going to press this morning no verdict has been returned.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and impurities of the stomach, and can be invariably e ared if you will only



Let all who suffer remember tha

and Nervous Headaches

"I use Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled semonsly with headaches caused by constitution. It produces a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in busi-ness."—W. W. WITHER, Des Moines, lowa.

LITTLE LESS THAN MAGICAL.

A Sudden Change in the Wheat Market to Better Prices.

THE CEREAL TAKES A BIG JUMP.

The Market Goes Wild and Closes at A Strong Advance-A Day of Great Activity on

*Change.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 2 .- (Special Telegram to the BEE. |-WHEAT-Wheat opened flat this morning and sold down 3c as compared with vesterday's close. Cables came in depressed, and New York seemed sick. Soon, however, a change in sentiment was experienced. Knowing traders sniffed the air and decided that something or somebody was getting under wheat, and from surface indications they concluded it was Cudahy and his immediate following. Then the intelligence was circulated that he had been a steady and heavy buyer since last Thursday and was now willing to let his hand be seen. The first large purchases that were credited to this operator were for August and September delivery, these options being considered relatively cheaper than those antedating them. From the springing of this piece of buil news clear through to the end the tend ency of the market was upward. The advance was strong and sharp. Reactions were few in number and insignificant. The shorts began making for cover, and altogether the change in the appearance of the market was little less than magical. Francy, Carter & Co. were by all odds the largest buyers in the open wheat pit, and orders from New York were said to be numerous and for large amounts. The New York market followed the heels of Chicago. The course of the July option was as follows: Opening 74%c, then 74%c, 75%c, 75%c, 75%, 76c, 75%c, 75%c. The morning's close was at the latter point, which was 254c from the bottom and 1½c from yesterday's last prices. The day was lively and the volume of business transacted very large, many individual trades for large amounts occurring. At the last quotations there was only 1½c between July and September.

Cons - Corn was steady, then easy, and finally firm and strong in sympathy with wheat. Stocks at points of accumulation are not considered excessive, though there is an acknowledged abundance in the interior. New York was distinguished by weakness, and led off with a drop before the other market could respond. The advance in

weakness, and led off with a drop before the other market could respond. The advance in wheat started, and that changed the aspect of things speculative. The close at 1 o clock was 1/2 higher than yesterday.

Provisions—Pork sold at 71/2e, and ribs and lard at 21/3e.

Aftennoon Board.—Wheat went wild on the afternoon board. July and August opened 1/2e above the prices that ruled at 1 o clock and jumped another 1/2e 1/2e. July touching 775/2e, and August 791/2e. The advance was accomplished in less than ten minutes. The market cased off 1/2e, but closed excited and strong at an advance, compared excited and strong at an advance, compared with yesterday's final quotations, of nearly 3c. No special feature in other speculative arti-2:40 p. m.—Puts on July wheat, 75% sell-ers; calls, 79% bid.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, June 2,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-CATTLE-The receipts of cattle were very heavy to-day, but the big run consisted largely of Texas cattle and the proportion of useful native beeves was really not large. The general market was inclined to be slow; but desirable fat cattle, ripe and smooth, sold at fully steady prices. Rough and thin cattle were simply not wanted even at a 10c reduction, and not more than half of such offerings were sold. Grassy cattle were badly neglected, and the market for such stock closed extremely dull. Shipping and export cattle, averaging 1122 to 1450 lbs so at \$4.80:@5.37%. There were very few good ripe cattle here. Some 1450 lb cattle sold at \$5,30; also some 1280 lb steers. Dressed beef men were the principal buyers. They bought some 1479 lb steers at \$5.20 and paid the same price for some tidy beeves averaging 1184 lbs. Slop steers, averaging 1306 to 1364 lbs, sold at \$5,30(a5,35; slop fed cows, 978 to 1317 lbs, at \$3,50(a4,50, with 1572 to 1658 lb bulls at \$3,50(a3,65). The pens were well cleared of good fat cattle, but the market closed exgood fat cattle, but the market closed ex-tremely duil on rough and thin lots. Fifty-five Nebraskas, 1104 lbs, \$5.10, with 120 cars of Texas cattle, by all odds the heaviest run of the season. The market was very weak. Buyers commenced by bidding 15@25 lower, and the market for inferior kinds was ex-tremely slow. Good to choice fat Texas cattle did not sell more than 56010c lower, while one or two salesmen contended that there was no decline on the best. Common to fair grassers were 10@20c lower, making 25@40c decline from the high point of less than a

week ago.
Hogs-Business opened active and the Hogs—Business opened active and the bulk of stock sold about the same as yesterday, mainly at \$4.05@4.07½ for best mixed, and \$4.10 for heavy. But toward the close, when it was discovered that the receipts were overrunning the estimates of the early morning there was a sharp down turn of 5e, late arrivals selling that much lower than early sales. Light sorts were scarce, and high fancy light, 140 lb average and therealsouts, sold at \$4.15@4.20, the ordinary York sort \$4.10, and singuing migs at \$4.20@4.25. sort \$4.10, and singeing pigs at \$4.20@4.25.

FINANCIAL.

New York, June 2.-Money-On call easy at 2003 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER — 4005 per STERLING ENCHANGE - Actual rates, 84.87% for sixty day bills; \$4.80% for de-

mand.
GOVERNMENTS—Dull but steady.
STOCKS—The opening prices on stocks
were 1/2012 per cent below the closing figures
of last night, and further declines followed,
but were soon checked. The market became
quiet and raffled small tractions. Later in he afternoon there was a noticeable increase in the business done and a strong undertone to prices. Quotations advanced slowly but steadily until the close, which was at or near

he best prices of			
STOCKS	ON W	ALL STREET.	
ent bonds	101	C. & N. W	1123
I. S. 4 's	111%	preferred	141
New 4's	126		103
acitic 6's of '95.		Oregon Tran	305
Central Pacific .	40%		53
C. & A	139.4	P., D. & E	997
preferred D., B. & Q D., L. & W	155	P. P. C	132
., B. & Q	13314	Rock Island	125
)., L, & W	130	St. L. & S. F	301
). & R. G	15%	preferred	441
krie	27	C., M. & St. P	983
preferred	60	St. P. & O	131
Hinois Central.	137		109
B. & W		preferred	109
Cansas & Texas.	20134	Texas Pacific	513
akeShore		W., St. L. & P.	79
dich. Central	5014	preferred	17
Io. Pacific		Western Union	619
orthern Pac		O. R. & N	991
preferred	56	W. Tr. W. W. LLINE	200
Present College	100		

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, June 2—Flour—Quiet, but steady and unchanged; in car, \$4.25a4.75; southern \$4.00a4.40; Wisconsin, \$4.25a4.75; southern \$4.00a4.40; Wisconsin, \$4.25a4.50; Michigan soft spring wheat, \$3.65a4.10; Minnesota bakers, \$3.40a4.00; patents, \$4.50a5.80; low grades, \$2.00a6.30; ripe flour, quiet at \$3.20a3.50 in bhis, \$1.00a3.30 in sacks.

Wheat—Active and stronger; opened unsettled, fluctuated and closed 2e above yesterday; cash, 74%(a75)e; June, 75%(a75)ec;

settled, fluctuated and closed 2e above yesterday: cash, 743/2675/c; June, 753/2675/c; July, 783/2675/c; July, 783/2675/c; July, 783/2675/c; July, 783/2675/c; Corn—Easier at the opening, but strengthened and closed about 3/c better; cash, 363/c; June, 343/264/c; July, 353/c.

Oats—Weaker: prices only easier: cash, 263/c; June, 263/2626/c; July, 263/2626/c.

Rye—Duil at 55/265/c.

Barley—Duil at 55/265/c.

Timothy—Prime \$1.50.

Flax Secot—Firm at \$1.003/c.

Whisky—\$1.14.

Pork—Moderately active but easier; early ruled \$2/265/c and closed steady; cash, \$8.55; July, \$8.4028,433/c.

Lard—Firmer and avaraged a trifle higher,

June, 88.325, as. 35; July, \$8.40(as. 43).

Lard—Firmer and averaged a trifle higher, closing steady; cash and June, \$5.87, ap. 50; July, \$5.60(a., 67).

Bulk Meats—Steady and unchanged;